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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Centralization and Oppression.

Editor, Barre Daily Times: I am well aware that opposition to any law or scheme proposed by the legislature of Vermont to improve and beautify the villages of our state will meet with scoffs, jeers and ridicule. But I want it distinctly understood that I am opposed to the centralization of our population and also to the appointment or election of a commission of mortal men, that would always be more or less swayed by selfish wishes, to improve and beautify the villages and surroundings at the expense of the people in the rural districts, and in the outskirts of the towns, as this would be a sure way to accelerate the centralization of our population.

After the people in those rural districts have lost their schools, they are too anxious to leave the farm, the neglected roads and the snowdrifts without taxing them to improve the villages.

Such a law would be class legislation, and class oppression, and a dangerous law for the agricultural state of Vermont. I understand H. 12, or as reported back, H. 111, provides and allows this. (If I am wrong in understanding this bill, I wish to be corrected.)

If I am right in this matter and am extreme in the view I take, let every one consider that an extreme view in the opposite direction (in time) would lead to riot, rebellion and revolution.

I wish to call your attention to the effect and the consequences of centralization in Europe. You understand that England produces less than one-fourth the food she consumes and without the products of the agrarian countries of Ireland, India and Rhodesia, whose population is mostly tenants and who pay great land rents, which go to England in food, that England would starve.

The desire and dream of Cecil Rhodes in about 1880 was to get possession of that part of South Africa which is now Rhodesia to feed the congested and hungry cities of England.

By getting a blanket concession of that country, which has an area larger than England, France and Prussia combined, he (Rhodes) succeeded in obtaining the Magi Charta upon the British South African company in 1880, which would expire in 25 years, or in 1914, if not renewed or changed. The desire and greatest ambition of the kaiser was to get control of this country before it was renewed. Then he could starve England and rule the world. He must do it immediately or lose control of German South Africa.

This was, no doubt, the greatest cause of the war; in other words, the centralization of population and the oppression of Africa was what brought this world-wide cataclysm and the consequences that are following.

What are these consequences? Let us see. Nearly every country that entered that war is now on the verge of bankruptcy and many are on the verge of starvation. England is likely to lose Ireland, India and Rhodesia by rebellion. If she does, and the land rents paid to her in food cease, it will bring her starvation. Russia is Bolshevik and the others are likely to follow. But how about the United States?

To give a good idea how she is fixed, let us suppose that a disbursing officer (a paymaster) had been created on the first day of the year 1, A. D. (a few days after the birth of Christ) and had been given \$5,000,000,000 (which is the precise sum that it has cost to run the United States government in 1920) and that paymaster had been ordered to pay out \$5 every minute, night and day, Sundays and holidays included, right down through the centuries to the beginning of New Year's day, Jan. 1, 1921. That mythical paymaster would have paid out only \$5,040,122,400, and would have

TEACHER BILL AGAIN HEARD

Marville C. Webber of State Board Answered Pres. Thomas of Middlebury

NO CONSPIRACY AGAINST NORMALS

Most of Teachers Now in Vermont Were Trained in Teacher Training Classes

Speaking at the last of three hearings on the educational bills at the State House last evening, Marville C. Webber of Rutland, member of the state board, commented on the noticeable absence of Representative Stearns and Johnson and their supporters, who closed their case Tuesday evening.

Mr. Webber took up the charges of conspiracy against the normal schools at Castleton and Johnson and told circumstantially of the expiration to their charter, the introduction of the Tracey bill (H. 330) two years ago, its reference to committee, amendment, discussion and final rejection by the general assembly.

"It was the legislature that discontinued the normal schools," said the speaker, "and not the state board or Dr. Hillegas."

Commenting further on the reports of committees which had advocated the discontinuance of the schools, the speaker cited the names of Chief Justice Jonathan Ross, Justin Dart and Frank L. Greene.

"Do you believe," he asked, "that those men were in a conspiracy to kill the normal schools? Or, inasmuch as they were appointed by the general assembly, do you think the general assembly was in a conspiracy?"

"As for the state board's starving these schools to death," he continued, "the state board, in the past two years spent \$40,000 for these two institutions, yet in the last year of their existence Johnson graduated 18 and Castleton 20 teachers. The fact is the normal schools were not giving proper results for the money spent on them."

As to the charges that the raising of the standard and the establishment of teacher training class had helped to kill the normal schools, the speaker pointed out that the Stearns bill expressly provided for both of these factors. He cited figures from the reports which showed that out of 2,120 teachers in elementary schools, 334 were graduates of Vermont normal schools and 794 graduates of teacher training classes.

Mr. Webber Answers Pres. Thomas. Mr. Webber made a brief answer to Mr. Thomas' jocular reference to having seen the board's bill last summer by declaring that the bill was not drafted or even outlined until within a month, after the legislature had actually convened.

"What Dr. Thomas really saw," said Mr. Webber, "was the report of Expert Bagley, who made the survey for the board. The reference was a good joke on me, perhaps, but as an argument it was specious and misleading."

The speaker told of the board's negotiations with Dr. Thomas when the latter thought his institution might like to take up the offer of the Carnegie foundation.

"He did not urge any of the reasons he now gives at that time," said Mr. Webber, "but when his trustees did not think it advisable to have the teachers' college affiliated with Middlebury, he now takes the attitude of the dog in the manger and gives strong reasons why the University of Vermont should not have it."

"What the doctor really fears is that if the college goes to Burlington, the legislature in time might take away from Middlebury its \$24,000 appropriation for teacher training."

The speaker closed by calling attention to the local interest of the champions of the Stearns bill. Mr. Stearns for Johnson and Dr. Thomas and Dr. Collins for Middlebury college.

Others Spoke for Board's Bill. Superintendent Harvey Burbank of Passumpsic, W. B. Lane of Plainfield, S. C. Hutchinson of Montpelier and J. D. Whittier of Burlington spoke for the teacher college bill, alleging the great scarcity of teachers for the primary schools and urging that the way in which a supply of teachers could be kept up.

"There are 140 towns in Vermont," said Mr. Whittier, "where there are no graduates of normal schools teaching in any of the schools. Are you prepared to legislate those teachers out of existence and deprive those children of the instruction they are now getting?"

Commissioner Clarence H. Dempsey answered the argument of unfairness to the normal schools by showing that at the time the standards were lowest there was only an enrollment of 257, not too many for one efficient school.

He showed that the Stearns bill, if enacted into law, would certainly kill the training classes owing to the harsh requirement that only two years' teaching could be done by graduates without returning to the normal schools.

The speaker figured that the actual cost to the state, after considering the state subsidy of \$24,000 annually, would be from \$800 to \$1200 per graduate. He called attention to the entangling alliances of the Stearns bill, which would affiliate education with three institutions not owned or controlled by the state.

Mr. Dempsey outlined the plans for the teachers' college, which he said would be free from frills and fads, but would deal strictly with elements, such as arithmetic, reading, spelling, geography, discipline, etc.

Mrs. R. C. Ransome of Castleton created a diversion by asking the state if it were not a fact that no member of the board or Dr. Hillegas had been in Castleton during the past five years with the exception of Mr. Hewitt of Plainfield, a query which brought out a spirited answer by Rev. Arthur W. Hewitt, in which he said the state board had been about as popular in

Home-made, but Has No Equal for Coughs

Makes a family supply of really dependable cough medicine. Easily prepared, and saves about \$2.

If you have a severe cough or chest cold accompanied with soreness, throat tickle, hoarseness, or difficult breathing, or if your child wakes up during the night with a cough and you want quick help, try this reliable old home-made cough remedy. Any drug-gist can supply you with 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this in a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. Or you can use syrup, instead of sugar syrup, if desired. This recipe makes a pint of really remarkable cough remedy. It tastes good, and in spite of its low cost it can be depended upon to give quick and lasting relief.

You can feel this take hold of a cough in a way that means business. It loosens and raises the phlegm, stops throat tickle and soothes and heals the irritated membranes that line the throat and bronchial tubes with such promptness, ease and certainty that it is really astonishing.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, and is probably the best known means of overcoming severe coughs, throat and chest colds.

There are many worthless imitations of this mixture. To avoid disappointment, ask for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with full directions and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Castleton as the devil at a prayer meeting.

Meanwhile Senator Sherburne shot back at Mrs. Ransome a cross-fire, in which he asked if she had not said to him in the Senate chamber that it was the ultimate plan of the normal school people to have four normal schools and to abolish the teacher training classes entirely. Mrs. Ransome said that she had made such a statement.

Mr. Hewitt's address sparked with his familiar wit, humor and satire as he answered some of the arguments made by Dr. Thomas and others, bringing to a climax what is perhaps the most remarkable series of hearings held on legislative matters in the past decade.

OUCH! PAIN, PAIN. RUB RHEUMATIC, ACHING JOINTS

Rub Pain Away with a Small Trial Bottle of Old "St. Jacobs Oil."

Rheumatism is "pain" only. Not one case in fifty requires internal treatment. Stop drugging. Rub soothing, penetrating "St. Jacobs Oil" right into your sore, stiff, aching joints and muscles, and relief comes instantly. "St. Jacobs Oil" is a harmless rheumatism cure which never disappoints and cannot burn the skin.

Lumber up! Quit complaining! Get a small trial bottle of old, honest "St. Jacobs Oil" at any drug store, and in just a moment you'll be free from rheumatic pain, soreness, stiffness and swelling. Don't suffer! Relief awaits you. "St. Jacobs Oil" has cured millions of rheumatism sufferers in the last half century, and is just as good for sciatica, neuralgia, lumbago, backache, sprains, etc.—Adv.

CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers



Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly! Your drug-gist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.—Adv.

FOUR DOCTORS GAVE HER UP

Through a Neighbor's Advice This Woman Was Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Kenosha, Wis.—"I suffered with a female trouble and at last was in bed for six weeks with what the doctors called inflammation of the bowels. Four of them said I could not live. A neighbor told me to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it helped me from the start. When the doctor came I told him what I had taken and he said 'Throw the Pinkham medicine.' I did and it cured me. If more women would take your medicine they would not suffer so. I have recommended the Vegetable Compound to lots of people and they have been satisfied."—Mrs. MARY RHAPSTOCK, 2704 Wisconsin St., Kenosha, Wisconsin.

When a woman is beset with such symptoms as irregularities, inflammation, ulceration, a displacement, backache, headache, bearing-down pains, nervousness or the "blues" she should treat the cause of such conditions by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

FIREMEN HAD TO FACE SHELLS

In Fighting Fire in a Building Outside of Salem, Mass.

GUN SHELLS WERE DISCHARGED BY HEAT

The Firemen Had to Use Buckets of Water in Attacking the Fire

Salem, Mass., Feb. 17.—A blaze which the firemen had to hunt and face a brisk explosion of shotgun shells while fighting, burned two houses on the Swampscott road about four miles from here early to-day. One was the home of T. J. Robinson, the other an adjoining building on his property.

Automobilists notified the department here of the fire but were unable to give the location. Firemen and police scoured various roads before they were able to discover the blaze.

While the firemen were carrying water from a well in buckets, hunting gun shells, said to have been stored in one of the buildings, were discharged by the heat. No one was injured.

Occupants of both houses were away.

STOWE

Mrs. Carrie E. Straw and Miss Annie Bigelow visited W. J. Bigelow, senatorial reporter, at Montpelier Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Oleson of Lincoln, N. H., are visiting Mrs. Oleson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Wilkins.

Members of the Willing Community club are invited to meet with the Lower Village Community club on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 24, at the home of Mrs. C. A. Tomlinson, to unite forces, elect officers and sew for the hostess. A good attendance is desired.

William McGargle of the Backwith company of Boston was in Stowe Wednesday.

Mrs. Harry Burnett and son of Hartford, Conn., are visiting Mrs. Edwin Hall and other relatives in town. Mrs. Burnett was formerly Miss Laura Goodell of Stowe.

\$15 to \$30 a day. You can earn \$15 to \$30 and higher every day selling a nationally advertised phonograph. Apply Barre Drug Co.—adv.

Especially If He's Fat.

"People are not apt to envy those beneath them," remarks a writer. But how about the man in the upper berth of a Pullman.—Boston Transcript.

WOMEN! YOU CAN DIAMOND DYE IT

Old, faded skirts, waists, coats, sweaters, draperies, everything, whether wool, silk, linen, cotton, or mixed goods, can be dyed any rich, fadeless color with Diamond Dyes. Buy no other dye!—Adv.

The Times Classified Columns

Offers an Inexpensive Service in Advertising Your Wants, What You Have to Sell, Or Exchange, Or to Rent.

Try An Adv. in The Times

A significant endorsement of the New Karo by one of the largest maple grove owners in Vermont



Explains why over five million cans of the New Karo were sold last year! A record:—

From the finest maple groves in Vermont and Canada come each year over a thousand tons of the purest and best flavored maple sugar to flavor the New Karo. The makers of Karo are the world's largest buyers of maple sugar.

Which explains the purity and delicious flavor of the New Karo.

That part of Vermont, near Burlington, is noted for its rich maple syrup and maple sugar. It supplies much of the sugar used in the New Karo.

A tribute to Karo is the fact that one of the largest maple grove owners in this section regularly orders the New Karo for his employees.

The price of the New Karo is remarkably moderate—economical enough to serve every meal—and costs less than many syrups of similar quality and flavor.

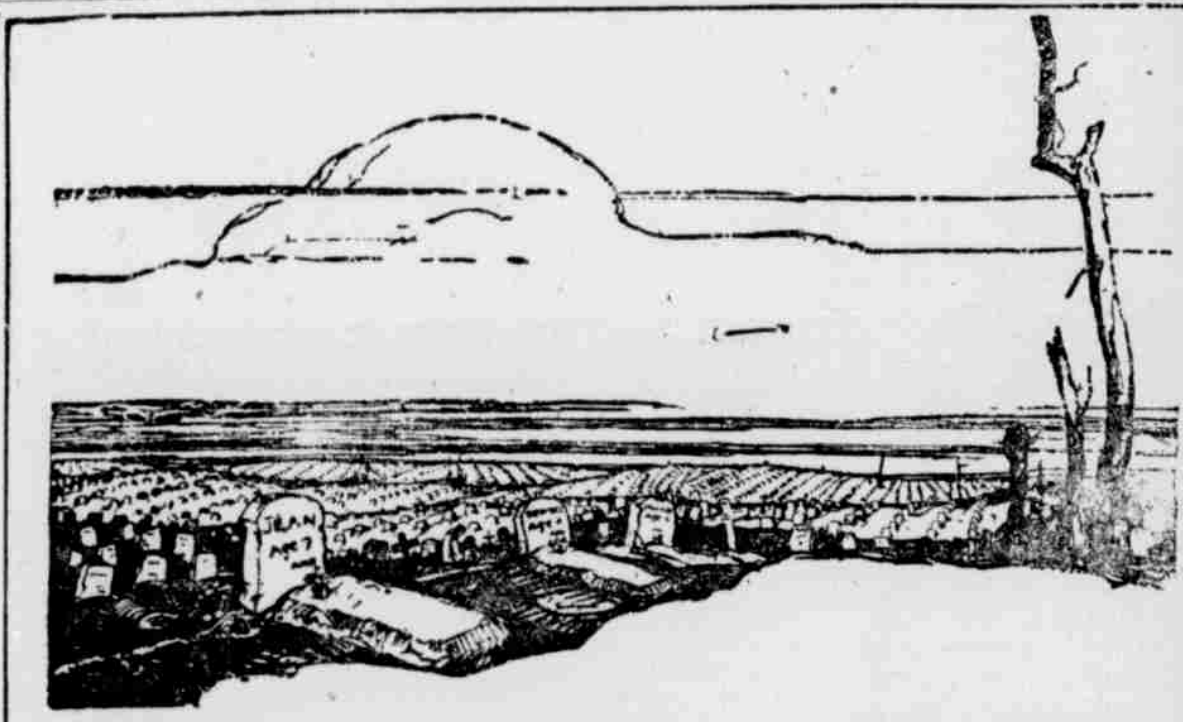
Go to your grocer today and buy a can of the New Karo. Serve it. Compare it for price and flavor with any maple or maple-flavor syrups. If you don't think it's a real treat—your grocer will return your money.



See That Your Grocer Gives You the GREEN CAN

NATIONAL STARCH COMPANY
Sales Representative for Corn Products Refining Company
47 Farnsworth Street, Boston, Mass. W. A. CAHOON, Mgr.

The New Karo (GREEN CAN) Flavored with Pure Maple Sugar



Little Graves by the Hundred Thousand—Unless Help Comes Quickly

OVER 3,500,000 children in eastern and central Europe face starvation between now and the next spring harvest.

Little tots—three and a half million of them!

The mind cannot grasp such figures. If this number of children were to march four abreast in close marching order in army stride, the formation would reach from Detroit to New York, and would take forty days and forty nights to pass a given point. Or, visualize these figures in another way; if this number of children were to die and be buried in one trench, it would make one continuous grave 2800 miles long—the distance from San Francisco to New York.

It is a Child's Right to Live

It has been said, "Old men make wars, young men fight them, but always, the children suffer most." These children are the helpless victims of the late war and they are neither responsible for the war nor for their coming into the world. Many of these children are without either fathers or mothers; they live where local aid and assistance are absolutely impossible, help must come from outside if they are to continue to live.

Is a Child's Life Worth \$10?

Ten Dollars—will assure life for one of these children. It will provide sufficient food and medical care—enough to stand squarely between life and death.

The life of a child—in all God's earth there is no more precious and priceless a thing.

And at least one little life should be yours to save. You who love children surely will take to you hearts one of these innocent little lives. You will need no further urging. Your hearts will respond eagerly and generously.

Whatever your gift—Ten Dollars to save one child, or Ten Thousand Dollars to save a thousand children, send your gift without delay to either your local committee or to Franklin K. Lane, Treasurer, 42 Broadway, New York City.

AMERICA'S CHRISTMAS GIFT to the CHILDREN of EUROPE

European Relief Council
Make check payable to Franklin K. Lane, Treasurer
Send either to your local committee or to 42 Broadway, New York City.
Please find enclosed my contribution as part of America's Christmas Gift to the Starving Children of Europe.
Name _____
Address _____

They are no more my children than yours. I know America has tools and needs at home, but I make no apology for seeking to lay my own hearts on obligations to avert their terrible tragedy. Neither of us can save them unless we reach out our hands and then claim kinship to Christ.—Herbert Hoover.

Don't Merely Ask for corn flakes—Specify POST TOASTIES

by name. Then make sure to get the yellow and red package, carefully protected by wax wrapping

That is the way to obtain the most satisfying kind of corn flakes—the very best made—better in flavor, superior in substance and texture.

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